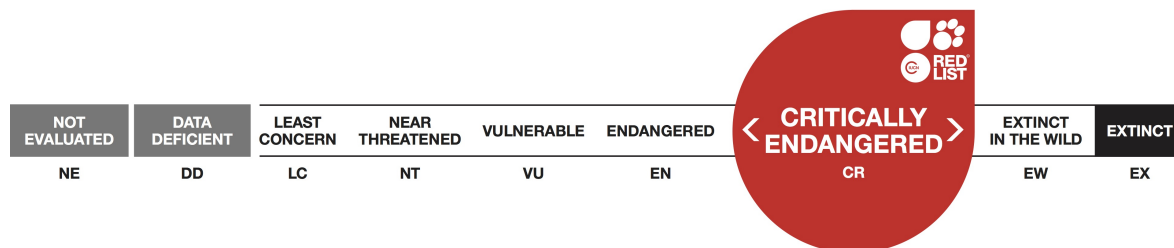


## *Pittosporum brevispinum*

Assessment by: Gemmill, C. *et al.*



View on [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Rosales	Pittosporaceae

**Taxon Name:** *Pittosporum brevispinum* Veillon & Tirel

**Taxonomic Source(s):**

Tirel, Ch. and Veillon, J.-M. 2002. *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, tome 24. Pittosporaceae*. Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

## Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Critically Endangered C2a(i,ii); D [ver 3.1](#)

**Year Published:** 2017

**Date Assessed:** July 24, 2015

**Justification:**

*Pittosporum brevispinum* is a sclerophyllous low altitude small tree, endemic to New Caledonia. Its area of occupancy is 24 km<sup>2</sup> and its area of occurrence is 53 km<sup>2</sup>. Major threats to *P. brevispinum* are linked to degradation and loss of its habitat. Conversion of dry forest into pasture and degradations caused by Rusa Deer (*Rusa timorensis*) are causing a continuous decline of dry forest. Moreover, field observations done in 2015 reported the existence of a single subpopulation, composed of only twenty-one individuals. Using criteria C and D, *P. brevispinum* as assessed as Critically Endangered (CR) C2a(i,ii);D.

**Previously Published Red List Assessments**

2010 – Endangered (EN)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2010-4.RLTS.T35262A9916764.en>

1998 – Critically Endangered (CR)

1998 – Endangered (E)

## Geographic Range

**Range Description:**

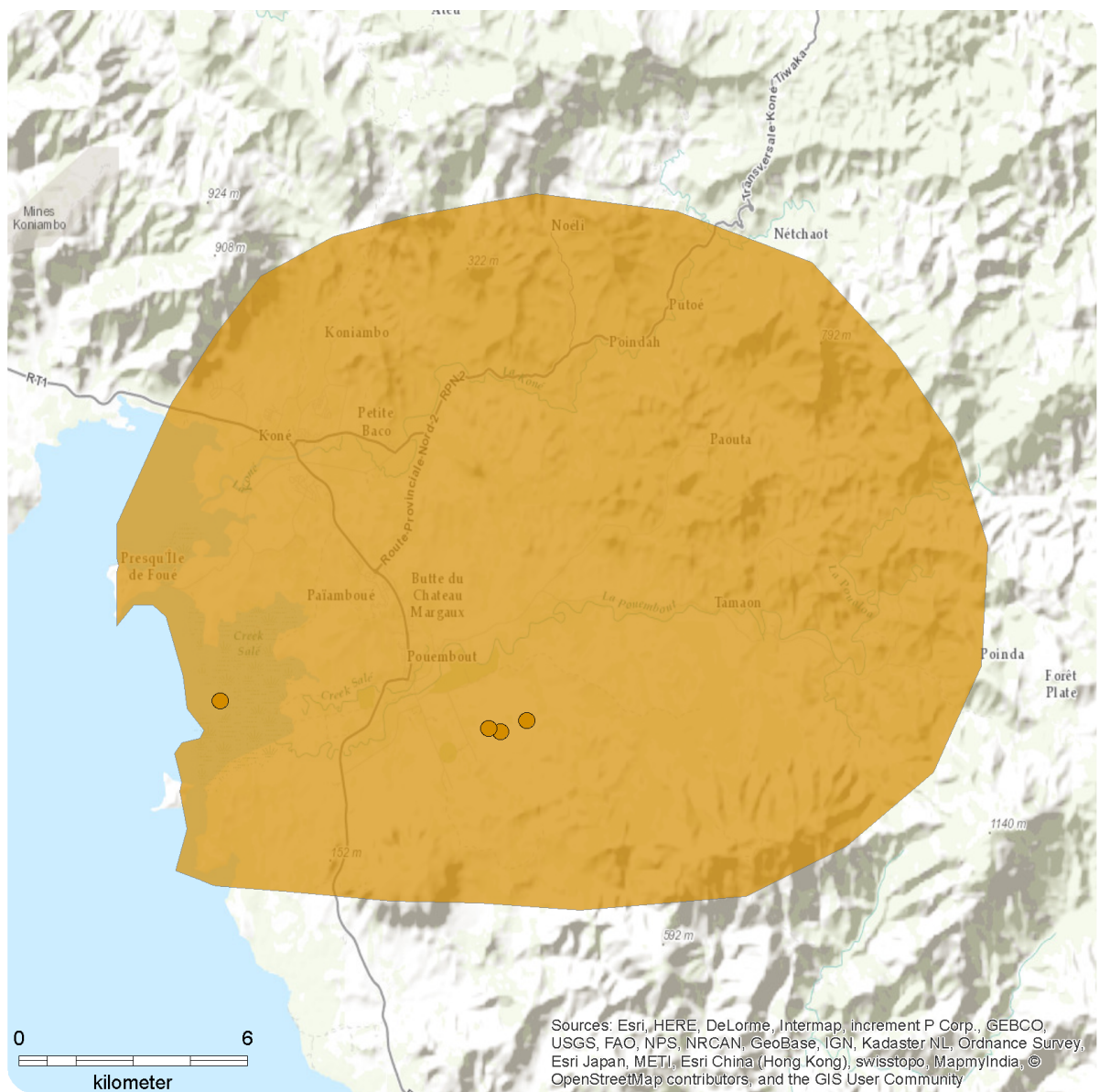
*Pittosporum brevispinum* is an endemic species of New Caledonia located only on the west coast of Grande Terre, in the Pouembout area.

**Country Occurrence:**

**Native:** New Caledonia

# Distribution Map

*Pittosporum brevispinum*



- Range
- Extant (resident)
  - Extant (resident)

Compiled by:  
PCFS



## Population

In 2015, a census report of the population found 21 individuals: 11 in a dry forest plot fenced and managed by Conservatoire des Espaces Naturels and 10 individuals on an adjacent private property.

**Current Population Trend:** Decreasing

## Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

*Pittosporum brevispinum* is a sclerophyllous low altitude small tree which grows in dry forest.

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

*Pittosporum brevispinum* is highly threatened by the disappearance of its habitat. According to the scientific community, remaining dry forests of New Caledonia represent only 1% of their original area. Despite the establishment of a programme dedicated to the conservation of dry forest, *P. brevispinum* remains threatened by grazing of cattle and clearing of forest for agriculture. Consumption of fruit by rat and degradation by Rusa Deer are also threats to this species.

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

*Pittosporum brevispinum* is protected by legislation in Province Nord and Province Sud. The Tiéa area is fenced and monitored by Conservatoire des Espaces Naturels. Field surveys are urgently needed on Nékoro to confirm the supposed presence of a subpopulation. On the basis of experiments conducted by IAC, propagation is not a problem. *In situ* plantations are thus feasible.

## Credits

**Assessor(s):** Gemmill, C., Veillon, J.-M., Amice, R., Cazé, H., Dumontet, V., Fleurot, D., Garnier, D., Gâteblé, G., Letocart, I., Letocart, D., Maggia, L. & Pain, A.

**Reviewer(s):** Tanguy, V.

**Contributor(s):** Hequet, V.

**Facilitators(s) and Compiler(s):** Chanfreau, S.

## Bibliography

Bouchet, P., Jaffré, T. and Veillon J.-M. 1995. Plant extinction in New Caledonia: protection of sclerophyll forest urgently needed. *Biodiversity & Conservation* 4: 415-428.

Endemia.nc. 2016. Faune et Flore de Nouvelle-Calédonie. Available at: <http://www.endemia.nc>.

IUCN. 2017. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2017-3. Available at: [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org). (Accessed: 7 December 2017).

Tirel, Ch. and Veillon, J.-M. 2002. *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, tome 24. Pittosporaceae*. Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

## Citation

Gemmill, C., Veillon, J.-M., Amice, R., Cazé, H., Dumontet, V., Fleurot, D., Garnier, D., Gâteblé, G., Letocart, I., Letocart, D., Maggia, L. & Pain, A. 2017. *Pittosporum brevispinum*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2017*: e.T35262A67753981. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-3.RLTS.T35262A67753981.en>

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## External Resources

For [Images and External Links to Additional Information](#), please see the Red List website.

# Appendix

## Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.5. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-

## Threats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.2. Small-holder farming	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.3. Livestock farming & ranching -> 2.3.2. Small-holder grazing, ranching or farming	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Unspecified Rattus)	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Rusa timorensis)	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		

## Conservation Actions in Place

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: No

<b>Conservation Actions in Place</b>
Invasive species control or prevention: No
In-Place Species Management
Successfully reintroduced or introduced benignly: No
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No

## Conservation Actions Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

<b>Conservation Actions Needed</b>
3. Species management -> 3.3. Species re-introduction -> 3.3.1. Reintroduction

## Research Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

<b>Research Needed</b>
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends

## Additional Data Fields

<b>Distribution</b>
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km <sup>2</sup> ): 24
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Yes
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km <sup>2</sup> ): 53
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Continuing decline in number of locations: No
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No
Lower elevation limit (m): 10
Upper elevation limit (m): 50
<b>Population</b>
Number of mature individuals: 21
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Yes
Extreme fluctuations: No

<b>Population</b>
Population severely fragmented: No
No. of subpopulations: 1
Extreme fluctuations in subpopulations: No
All individuals in one subpopulation: Yes
<b>Habitats and Ecology</b>
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes
Generation Length (years): 0



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